Morning Oregonian.

EGON · TUESDAY MORNING. AUGUST 5. 1884 NO 7563

EXCURSION

Season of 1884.

STEAMER WIDE WEST

WILL LEAVE ASH ST WHARF FOR ... DAY at 8 A. M. ... GATURDAY at 2 P. M. ... WEDNESDAY and ... at 4:15 P. M.

TICKETS FOR ROUND TRIP, $2 ...

WIDE WEST will touch at St. Helens ... landings where the can be met by conveyances ... Oregon City at 2 o'clock. ... Fare from Portland to Oregon City ... General Manager.

PUGET SOUND AND VICTO...

DAILY (except Sundays, Steamer leaves ... wharf at 11 P. M. ... Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria.

Portland to Tacoma and Return. ... Portland to Seattle and return. ... Portland to Victoria and return. ... Passengers leaving Portland Monday, Wednesday or Friday will connect with Steamer Mosier, which ... plan on alternate days with steamer North Pacific.

TO THE CASCADES BY WATER

Steamer leaves Ash-st. wharf, daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M. ... returning, arrives at Portland at ... Fare for the Round Trip $2.

HULTNOMAH FALLS.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS ...

Round Trip Tickets ...

Train leaves East Portland (foot of E. Morrison-st.) at 9:30 A. M., returning, arrives at Portland at 6 P. M. ... Fare for the Round Trip $2.

Excursion tickets, before going on sale, ... Tickets can only be purchased from agents ... Tickets will be issued for this trip ...

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent, Foot of Morrison-st.

Oregon R'y & Navigation ...

OCEAN STEAMERS.

LEAVES Portland	ARRIVE at San Francisco
Saturday, July 26	Columbia, Wed. July 30
Tuesday, July 29	State, Sunday, July 27
Thursday, July 31	Columbia, Tues. Aug. 5
Sunday, July 27	Columbia, Thurs. July 31
Saturday, Aug. 2	State, Sunday, Aug. 3
Wednesday, Aug. 6	Columbia, Sat. Aug. 9
Monday, Aug. 4	Columbia, Wed. Aug. 6

Right reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

RAIL DIVISION.

Transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic ... leaves Ash-st. wharf, Portland, daily, at 8 A. M. ... Pacific Express arrives at Huntington at 5:40 P. M. ... Mail and Passenger Train leaves Huntington at 6:30 P. M. ... Through Sleeping Cars run between Portland and Council Bluffs. ... Connect at Wallula Junction for points on N. P. R'y. ... Through Sleeping Cars on Pullman Palace Sleepers ... Emigrant Sleeping Cars between Portland and Chicago. ... at elevator and be calls that apply ... and arrive at 10:30 M. daily. ... Emigrants are carried on Express Trains ...

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIV...

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Boat leaves Ash-st. wharf at 6 A. M. ... Boat arrives at Portland from Lewiston at ...

Leave Portland	Mo., Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Sa.
Astoria & Lower Columbia	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Dayton	7 AM				
Salem	6 AM				
Corvallis					
Tacoma and Seattle	10 P M. daily				

Willamette steamers do not run Sundays.

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION.

Between PORTLAND and WEST ... via O. & C. R. R. to Wo...

Trains for West Stayton leave Portland at ... on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. ... Returning leave Stayton at 7 A. M. ...

WEST SIDE.

LEFT PORTLAND, CHERIDAN AND ... via O. & C. R. R. to Willa...

Leave Portland at 7 A. M. ... Arrive at Portland at 6:25 P. M. ...

Connections made at Airlie with ... to and from Corvallis and Yaquina Bay.

Local freight for points not above named and has been ... Freight must be delivered at the depot ... Local freight for points not above named and has been ... Freight must be delivered at the depot ... Local freight for points not above named and has been ... Freight must be delivered at the depot ...

Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge ... no way bills ... forwarded by the O. & C. R. R. ... Freight ... Portland ... Corvallis ... Yaquina ...

General Office—Cor. Front and ... C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager. ... A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUT...

Northern Pacific Rail...

278 MILES.

The Shortest Line to Chicago and ... East, and the ONLY ... THROUGH trains between ... Portland and St. Paul and ...

REMEMBER

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R...

Is the Only Line Running ...

PASSENGER TRAINS, ... PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS, ... PALACE DINING CARS, ... LUXURIANT DAY COACHES, ... EMIGRANT SLEEPERS, (free of charge) ...

TO ...

WASHINGTON AND OREGON ... TO THE EAST.

See That Your Tickets Read ...

VIA THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R... & ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS ...

And Thereby Avoid Change of ...

Leave Portland at 11:30 A. M. daily; arrive ... leaves Ash-st. wharf, Portland, daily, at 8 ... Pacific Express arrives at Wallula at 5:40 P. M. ... Mail and Passenger Train leaves Wallula at 6:30 P. M. ... Through Sleeping Cars run between Portland and Council Bluffs. ... Connections made at Wallula Junction for points on N. P. R'y. ... Through Sleeping Cars on Pullman Palace Sleepers ... Emigrant Sleeping Cars between Portland and Chicago. ... Transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic ... at elevator and be calls that apply ... and arrive at 10:30 M. daily. ... Emigrants are carried on Express Trains ...

Oregon & California R...

On and After June 28, 1884, trains will run as follows ...

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

Eastside Division.

Between PORTLAND and ...		
Mixed Train		
LEAVE	ARRIVE	
Portland	8:30 A.M.	Ashland 5:20 P.M.
Ashland	5:30 P.M.	Portland 2:20 A.M.
Express Train		
LEAVE	ARRIVE	
Portland	4:00 P.M.	Ashland 4:30 P.M.
Ashland	5:00 P.M.	Portland 5:00 A.M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping ... Saturdays ... Tuesdays and Thursdays. ... Saturdays ...

The Oregon and California Railroad ... make connection with all the regular ... on the Eastside Division, from the ...

Westside Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ...		
Mail Train		
LEAVE	ARRIVE	
Portland	2:00 P.M.	Corvallis 6:25 P.M.
Corvallis	7:00 A.M.	Portland 11:30 A.M.
Express Train		
LEAVE	ARRIVE	
Portland	5:00 P.M.	Corvallis 10:25 P.M.
Corvallis	5:45 A.M.	Portland 11:30 A.M.

... connections made at Albany and Corvallis ... Local freight for points not above named and has been ... Freight must be delivered at the depot ... Local freight for points not above named and has been ... Freight must be delivered at the depot ...

DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND IRON PILLS ... NERVOUS DEBILITY ... SILVER OR GOLD ... Under the Necessity of Resorting ... the Former ... Portland, Or., Aug. 4.—[Special.]—The Treasury ... Portland has ... the treasury statute ... to gold and fractional coin ... This factory started by banks ... for $5,000,000 ... WE GUARANTEE ... Orders by mail will receive prompt ...

Flora...

Oregonian.

XXIV.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DISPATCHES.

News Items from Various Eastern Points.

GOING TO GIVE GREELY AND PARTY ...

Chief Indian Agency Scandal ...

Ind. Aug 4—[Special.]—The Tribune's ... the practitioners of the last ... Journal gives the particulars of the last ... Journal. It appears that a man named ... who recorded Meacham of Oregon in print ... called the Council Fire ostensibly ... Meacham wanted to confer with ... Agency and snatcher making Stone ... Meacham willingly forgave him doing so ... Stone showed a pass from the sec... authorizing him to enter the ... Meacham refused to leave and was forci... by the Indian police. He now takes ... Stone charges that Bishop ... Ribsamen missionaries at Pine ... are guilty of incest and yet for some ... Bishop Brondel has made the usual ... Meacham's statements ...

A Tribune's Estate.

Aug 4—Judge Hilton executor of A ... Tribune, has ... in the suit of Alex T. Stew... the claims to be the legal heir of A ... and who charges that Hilton fail... and wife although on such occasions ... Stewart allowed him to sign a re... which he might have to the estate. Judge ... the claimant was perfectly responsible ... Stewart's witnesses and received $4,000 ... Connections made at St. Paul and Minneapolis ... all points East, South and West.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Leave Portland (O. R. & N. Road) 10 ... the New Tacoma Pa... C. M., connecting at Pa... with Pacific Express ... CHAS. S. FEE, General Pass. Agt., St. Paul. ... A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Portland, Or. ... No. 2 Washington-st., Portland.

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agt., and Morrison-st. Dock.

Oregon & California R...

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Mixed Train		
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LEAVE	ARRIVE	
Portland	4:00 P.M.	Ashland 4:30 P.M.
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Pullman Palace Sleeping ... Saturdays ... Tuesdays and Thursdays. ... Saturdays ...

The Oregon and California Railroad ... make connection with all the regular ... on the Eastside Division, from the ...

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BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ...		
Mail Train		
LEAVE	ARRIVE	
Portland	2:00 P.M.	Corvallis 6:25 P.M.
Corvallis	7:00 A.M.	Portland 11:30 A.M.
Express Train		
LEAVE	ARRIVE	
Portland	5:00 P.M.	Corvallis 10:25 P.M.
Corvallis	5:45 A.M.	Portland 11:30 A.M.

... connections made at Albany and Corvallis ... Local freight for points not above named and has been ... Freight must be delivered at the depot ... Local freight for points not above named and has been ... Freight must be delivered at the depot ...

MORE HONORS ... THEIR PARTY.

Grand Parade in the ... Reception in the ... Evening ...

PORTSMOUTH N H Aug 4 ... the city is to-night ... public and private ... are ... Welcome to our Arctic ... where. The harbor ... people ...

At 11 30 amid considerable ... manded Lieutenant Lockwood ... Colfin disembarked. ... officers of the Greely expedition, and members of the ... Thetis. Both ... greeted as they landed, and ... ward to shake their hands.

A roar of welcome went ... Greely was discovered with ... ing the landing on the ... Greely was clothed in white ... wearing spectacles. ... slightest all the crowd rec... upon Powell and ... movement indicated ... received much attention ... and immediately ... it having been ... Lieutenant Greely ... to thank the people ... Lieutenant Greely ... Garlington was further ... possible from this station ... desire to commune ... Judge Advocate.

Chandler then gave a detailed history of the expedition and ... as well as the ... were seated on ... Lieutenant Greely ... Alert passed ... Lieutenant Greely ... him from an ... Commanders ... passed their ... Alert passed ... Lieutenant Greely ... him from an ... Commanders ... passed their ...

Among the ... Secretary Chandler ... Mayor Latta of ... Admiral John ... Commissioner ... York and other ... of the Atlantic ... North Atlantic ... government ...

The procession was ... after the invited guests were ... by the city of Portsmouth.

SECRETARY LINCOLN'S WELCOME.

PORTSMOUTH N H ... Secretary Lincoln ... Mansion ... Mr. Lincoln ... welcome to the ... company ... Mrs. Lincoln ... Mrs. Lincoln ... Mrs. Lincoln

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1884.

THE POLITICAL SUPERIOR BEING.

The effort to organize an "independent" campaign in certain eastern states in behalf of Cleveland and Hendricks is already very accurately measured. It will control in New York probably 10,000 to 20,000 votes, which hitherto have gone with the republicans in presidential contests. Were it not possible for the republicans to draw from the democratic party a force to balance this loss there could be little hope of their winning New York, and with the loss of that state republican defeat would be a probable thing. But there is the strongest of reasons for the belief that for every man of the "better class" who goes over from the republican to the democratic party three democratic voters the democratic candidates. It is, will come to the republican candidates. It is, indeed, already demonstrated that the "bolt" of the democratic working classes is much larger than that organized by the perfumed and aristocratic "better element," who call themselves "independent republicans."

In their assumption that they are a "better element" these gentlemen do not appear to be sufficiently on their guard against the "cleaven of the Pharisees," and moreover they commit a political mistake. In most cases their pretensions of superiority are based on wealth and on the advantages it gives them. Because they have leisure, can boast of gentility and culture, and are not obliged to roil their hands with labor, they take a position above and outside the world, to criticise it. Their fellow men, whom they look upon as they move upon the lower planes, are very common clay, lacking of course that nice ethical perception, that sense of honor, which distinguishes the man of "culture" and "conscience." Some of our independent brethren go so far as to declare that the riff-raff and rabble have gotten control of the republican party, and it is therefore time for the better element to leave it. These gentlemen make something too much of an outward respectability based on fine linen, social position and bank account. If conscience, of which they talk very much, dwells and abides chiefly with them, if they are the depositaries of the moral and civic virtues, which must be defended against the masses of the people whom this "better element" denominates the "dangerous classes"—the prospects of the country, it must be admitted, are rather dark. Well may it be feared that so little leaven cannot leaven so great a mass—particularly if the leaven be of that quality of which men are charged to beware. And thus the superior being, who deserves thanks that he is not as other men are, seems to be acting according to the necessary law of his sect when he declares his preference for Cleveland over Blaine, upon "moral grounds."

The assumption of superior intelligence and conscience is as great a political as a moral mistake. The appearance of these truly good men in the democratic party, with their advice officiously tendered, and their pretensions to the higher moral and political virtues supercilliously displayed, is the signal for withdrawal from that party of a large number of people who cannot feel quite at home in such superior company. To be made a fit abiding place for the superior being who proposes to come into it the democratic party must be purged and purified. For the masses of its voters, like those of the republican party, belong to the "dangerous classes," over whom the truly good minority or remnant must hold a strong check. Naturally this makes the common democratic voter restive and uncomfortable. The uninvited guest assumes to be master of the house, and puts on so many airs that there is no living with him. This is the secret of no small part of the remarkable secession of the working classes of the country from the democratic household. The case resembles that of the Irish sailor who on reaching port hired a donkey for a ride into the country. The animal, striking at the dice, caught his hind [illegible] stirrup. "How now, Dobbin," said he, "if we are going to act so I will get off, for were I'll not ride double with you!"

The point is not the mass of the people whom government by the people has most reason to fear. It would seem to be those who are most unfaithful to the idea of government by the people, including on the one hand those who distrust the masses and underrate their basic intelligence and virtue, and on the other the wealthy criminal classes who advocate the doctrine of government by the minority as a means of protecting themselves and plundering the people while they hold them in subjection.

H. WISE'S HOME INDUSTRY.

It is not only very important but really necessary that this city, and all the country tributary to it, should be, so far as possible, self-sustaining. A great many people are here not to make great fortunes and so become capitalists, but to make a living, and they depend upon their daily labor for their daily bread. This class, which constitutes the majority in all communities, is one which makes the large possessions and business of the more favored profitable. Without employment they cannot subsist. No community can be happy or prosperous where they are unemployed. The self-preservation which is the first law of communities as well as of individuals, requires that every member should stand by each other and do everything possible to furnish employment for capital and labor. The home industry and the home trade should be supported because they furnish the employment which creates the demand and yields the revenue for capital. Every member supplies something which every other member lacks, and when this mutual relationship is sustained there is prosperity and usually progress.

There are abundant opportunities here, if they were all improved, for the support of all our people and for all that should be invited to join us. An enlightened public spirit will suggest, doubtless, more than can be said in such an article as this concerning the various methods by which the different interests and classes in this community can be mutually helpful to each other. Every intelligent person probably realizes the fact that the creation of new industries, or the support and enlargement of those already existing, everything that furnishes employment for labor, should be encouraged and fostered. If a shop is started here for the manufacture of matches, for example, the merchant and the consumer will promote their own interests by giving the preference, other things being equal, to its product over that of distant or foreign manufacture. We have large and fine furniture factories here which consume the lumber and iron of the country and furnish employment to labor. And the preference should be given to their products by all our citizens. It is with regret that we have recently learned that the directors of a school in this vicinity have sent the money of the taxpayers of the community abroad for the purchase of desks for their school house. The iron at Oswego and the lumber of the Willamette valley are at hand awaiting the public-spirited action of those demanding furniture to be converted by home industry into desks and chairs for the school house and all manner of articles for the home. Everything is here, except a little varnish, that is required for the manufacture of furniture, and there are people who need employment. We might pursue the subject further by the use of other illustrations, but it is not necessary. The most that is required is public spirit, and the taking home to the conscience and the prudence of our people of the old truth that "no man liveth unto himself," and that no man can live unto himself without living an essentially narrow and mean life and bringing so far as his influence goes, a blight upon the community. We must be mutually self-helpful in order to get the most out of life for ourselves.

Mr. Beecher says he is unable to support Blaine because there are "grave scandals connected with his name." He therefore supports Cleveland in the interest of "moral reform."

LARGE OR SMALL FARMS.

In the third volume of the tenth census there is a valuable special report on cereal production, by Professor W. H. Brewer of Yale college in which he says that "it has thus far been the experience of the world that the agricultural production of a district is larger and more certain if the farms are of moderate size than if large, and also is more where the farms produce some considerable variety of product than of a district where the farms are large, producing but one or two kinds of products." Abundant reasons might be given why it is undoubtedly better, also, in a political and social point of view "that as large a proportion as possible of farm laborers should be independent farmers, conducting their own business, even if it be in a humble way, and educating their children into their vocation, than if the number of men were employed on larger farms as employes, even though in that case better machinery might be used and a better organized system of labor might be practiced." The reasons are obvious. No other place is so favorable for the education of the young as the moderate-sized farm. Here the child has a greater variety of object-teaching than can possibly occur in any other common form of home life, and in no other vocation can the child be so well trained to habits of industry without detriment to health or intelligence. The large proportion of men in this country who have risen from the farm to eminence in the various walks of life is the natural result of the influence of this vocation on the intellectual development of people who belong to a naturally intelligent stock. The ownership of real estate, particularly of their own homes, makes people conservative. For the suppression of the warlike impulse, it is best that as large a proportion as possible of the population should be at work for themselves, rather than for hire. A study of the tables furnished with this report, Professor Brewer says, "will show that the total agricultural production is increased by the subdivision into smaller farms, each managed by its owner." And he concludes that "the agricultural and political welfare of our country is intimately related to if not absolutely bound up in, the ownership and management of those farms which range in size from 50 to 320 acres—that is from an eighth to a half section."

While this is all true, there is, of course, a limit beyond which it is not profitable in a pecuniary, nor desirable in a political or social point of view to reduce the size of farms. Arthur Young of England, who was engaged in practical husbandry from 1776 till his death, in 1820, who corresponded with Washington on agriculture, and traveled over Great Britain, Ireland, France, Spain and Italy as an agricultural observer, and was perhaps the most eminent writer on the subject that ever lived, has forcibly described the inability of small farmers to make progress and improvement in their business in these words: "Let me ask of the advocates of small farms where the little farmer is to be found who will cover his farm with marl at the rate of 100 to 150 tons per acre; who will drain all his land at the expense of two or three pounds sterling per acre; who will pay a heavy price for the manure of town and convey it thirty miles by land carriage; who will flood his meadows at the expense of five pounds per acre; who, to improve the breed of sheep, will give 100 guineas for the use of a single ram for a single season; who will give twenty-five guineas per cow for being covered by a fine bull; who will send across the kingdom to distant provinces for new implements, and for men to use them; who employ and pay men for residing in provinces where practices are formed which they want to introduce on their farms. At the very mention of such exertions, common in England, what mind can be so perversely framed as to imagine for a single moment that such things, such advantages are to be effected or enjoyed by little farmers? Deduct from agriculture all the practices which have made it flourishing in this Island and you have left precisely the management of small farms."

It was a great benefit, one of the benefits of the revolution, when in France the great estates were broken up by the abolishment of feudal and manorial rights, but the subdivision of the land among the peasant farmers has been carried much too far for profitable and ennobling agriculture. In 1860 the distribution of holdings in France was as follows: 50,000 proprietors holding an average of 737 acres; 500,000 proprietors holding an average of seventy-four acres; 5,000,000 proprietors holding an average of seven acres. The subdivision is still going on, leading to an entanglement and division of estates which have created alarm among the most strenuous advocates of the system of small farms. Under this system France is unable to supply her population with breadstuffs, though the soil and climate are superior, and with the addition of commercial fertilizers and improvements in modern husbandry, she might produce more than enough. In Holland a similar system prevails. The farms are too small to afford much more than a bare subsistence for their occupants, and the savings are so small that progress is impossible.

Professor Brewer has doubtless struck the happy mean between large and small farms in fixing the rango from 80 to 320 acres. And the limit should be chosen according to the circumstances of the farmer. If he proposes to do his own work the smaller limit will be the most desirable, but if he demands upon hired labor, in whole or in part, he will require more land for profitable cultivation. The most general prosperity and comfort will be found in communities where the farms are large enough to afford a good living for the owner, and at the same time enable him to make accumulations from year to year which will permit him to introduce improvements in machinery and stock and to deposit something in the savings bank. "A little farm well tilled" is a very desirable possession, but the farm should not be so small that it will only afford the well filled house the means of subsistence. On the other hand, the farm should not be so large that it cannot all be brought under profitable cultivation. If farming is undertaken as an occupation for its owner rather than as a business for the capitalist, it should be as nearly as possible a continuous occupation, so diversified as to furnish, if not constant employment the year round, at least opportunities of more or less engrossing interest throughout the seasons. In every sphere of life a loafer is a miserable being, but he nowhere has a duller and more miserable time than on a farm, and nowhere more surely deteriorates physically, mentally and morally.

The house of Harpers & Brothers is a great publishing establishment conducted to make money. Of this fact no one has reason to complain. The house wanted to publish Blaine's book, but didn't get it, and as there is human nature even in great publishing houses, one may do no great violence to fact by entertaining the supposition that had kind and profitable relations with Blaine been secured by Harper & Brothers through acceptance by him of their offer to publish his book, the journal of civilization would have seen its political duty for this campaign in a very different light from what it now does. It is only truth to say that a more mercenary publication than *Harper's Weekly* has never been known. In early days it bitterly opposed the republican party, and was one of the most servile devotees of the democratic slave power. It then catered to southern and democratic patronage, but the war cut off its southern business, and to get northern readers it was forced to change. So it changed right about, and ever since has steadily supported the republican party. Now again, however, the hope of obtaining southern and democratic support, and so enlarging its constituency, it suddenly swings back to the democratic party, which, till two months ago, it declared wholly unworthy the confidence of any patriotic citizen. Its proprietors, in the effort to make up the loss of the multitude of republican readers who have rejected the paper, are now advertising it vigorously in democratic organs in all parts of the country, and especially in the southern states.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The popular protest in England against the house of lords, growing out of the refusal of the lords to allow extension of the right of suffrage is construed in many quarters as a threat against the existence of that house as a member of the legislative body of the empire. Of course any popular effort in that direction would be a revolutionary act; but even this was almost distinctly hinted at as possible in a recent speech by Gladstone himself.

Though the house of lords is a permanent body, great changes in the composition of it take place from time to time through changes in the peerage. The following statement appeared in 1875: Of 217 peerages created since the 1st of January, 1830, only 133 yet remain upon the rolls. The number of peers in 1830 was 393; the continual additions by successive prime ministers have raised it to 480. Of the peerages created in the Plantagenet reigns only four can survive of the Tudor reigns, 11; of the Stuart reigns, 46; of George I. and II., 26; of George III. 131; of George IV., 9; of William IV., 11; and of Victoria, 89. When it is borne in mind that more than 1000 peerages were created in the reign of George III., and that the honor can only be extinguished by death, and not by resignation, the fact that so few as 130 now remain, is a remarkable one.

It has been decided by the lords that a peerage is indivisible. "No part of this realm can be taken away from it, or from any other part of it, without consent of parliament. Nor can either the king, or king and parliament together, dismember it, or make a grant, for instance, to the eldest son of a peer, of a peerage to take effect after the death of his father, and the latter be excluded from the house of lords. Nor can the king, by his own act, create a peerage to take effect after the death of the person on whom it is conferred

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

GILMAN & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 52 First st., bet. Pine and Market,
AUCTION SALES ROOMS, Nos. 52 and 54 First st., bet. Pine and Market.
REGULAR SALE DAYS: Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Household Furniture,

We will sell at our salesrooms,
ON TUESDAY, AUG. 5, 1884, at 10 A. M.,
Horsehair Furniture, comprising
500 yards Wilcoxic Carpets,
Oilcloth, etc.,
25 Bedroom Suites complete,
Lounges, Mattresses, Excelsior, Mattings, etc.,
Furniture to be sold on account of
Merchandise.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

T. J. O'CONNOR,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
First and Pine,
Monday and Thursday, Furniture & Merchandise.
Wednesday, Real Estate, Business & Merchandise.
Furniture Sales Solicited.

AUCTION SALE.
Stock of Furniture, Bedding, Stoves, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware.
THIS SALE COMMENCES WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 10 A. M., and will continue during the week, Sundays excepted. At 52 and 54 First st.
A. S. RICH & CO., Auctioneers.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
B. P. KENNEDY,
COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Olympia, W. T.
B. P. KENNEDY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Room 8, Dekum's Building,
Will transact suits, collections, and attend to matters in letters patent for inventions.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.
H. Wadsworth, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. Eng.
A. M. Leonard, C. E.
H. WADSWORTH & LUFFEE,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,
Labbe Building, Washington st.,
Portland, Oregon.
W. H. BURRAGE,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 18,
N. W. corner Second and Ankeny sts.
H. W. & T. H. GOLDER,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.
Special Attention given to City Work.
Office—Room 2, Ainsworth Block, Third and Oak.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP CHOLERY Commission Merchants, Importers and Jobbers in Ancheraga Lime Co. 48 Front street, Portland.
H. H. BAXTER, GENERAL COMMISSION Merchant, Produce and Provisions, Portland, Or.
ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING Merchants, Front and Davis, Portland, Or.
MILLER & WRIGHT, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Manufacturers' Agents in general and Shipping business, 21 Front street, Portland, Or.
SHERMAN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 12 Front street, Portland, Or.
AGGERAT, BURGEL & CO., COMMISSION Merchants, 12 Front street, Portland, Or.
S. GOLDMAN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 12 Front street, Portland, Or.
G. [illegible] & CO., 170 FRONT STREET, Commission merchants and dealers in [illegible].
SHERWOOD, CRUICK & CO., SHIPPING & Commission Merchants, Agents for [illegible] Salmon, cash buyers of [illegible]. 36 and 38 Front and 41 and 43 Davis st., Portland, Or.

WOOL AND FARM MACHINERY.
FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY Importers and Dealers in Farm and Mill Machinery, Scientific Windmills, Pumps, Iron Pipe, etc., 74 and 76 First st., Portland, Or.
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE AND Retail Machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carts, portable and stationary engines and saw mills, wood working machinery a specialty; rubber and leather belting, etc., 74 and 76 First st., Portland, Or.
CHAS. H. JONES & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR New Mower and Reaper, Combe Fish Vise, Monarch Machine, Schuyler Wagons, Press, Hay Vise, etc., 74 First st., Portland, Or.
JOS. GASTON & CO., FLOURING MILLS Exclusively. All kinds of Mill Stone and Machinery, 74 First st., Portland, Or.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
JOS. L. SMITH, VETERINARY SURGEON, graduated at Mercier's stables, 20 Taylor st.

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.
A. BRAHAM, HIRSTEL & CO., WHOLESALE Grocers, 7 and 9 Front street, Portland, Or.
ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 6 and 8 Front st., Portland, Or.
CORBETT & MACLAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 57 and 59 Front street, Portland.
MACKAY & MASON, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 62 to 68 Front st., Portland, Or.
WADHAMS & KILLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 48 and 50 Front street, Portland, Or.

DENTISTS.
H. M. KUSH, D. D. S., JEAN ARTHUR, D. D. S., The Kuss with his Diploma, from a dental college.
J. TORRENCE TATE, D. D. S., COR. MORRISON and Second, Labbe building. Vitalized air administered. Take the elevator.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.
$18—HARNESS—$18—FULL MOREL WORK, best coat tanned harness, cheapest and best in the state for the money. Other goods in proportion at Cronin's saddlery, 51 Front and Taylor st., Portland.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.
BRADLEY & HOBEN, 108 FRONT STREET, between Washington and Stark streets, Leather and Findings, Shoe Stock, Supplies, Belting, Etc.

MACHINISTS.
TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, Pattern Makers, Brass Finishers, Locksmiths, and manufacturers of all descriptions. Fine engraving done to order.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
WILCZINSKI BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE dealers in fine cigars, 51 Front street, Portland, and 9 north of Sideman, Tacoma & Victoria, B. C.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.
L. SILBERSTEIN & SON, WHOLESALE DEALERS, 163 Front street.

WOOL GRADERS AND PACKERS.
OREGON WOOL WASH & WOOL POOLING CO., cor. Stephens and Front sts., Portland.

SHOW CASES.
DIXON, BERNSTEIN & CO., MANUFACTURERS of Front st., Portland. Country orders solicited.

Established 1851.
Hodge, Davis & Co.
Importing
Wholesale Druggists
Agents for Leading Proprietary Medicines
Fluid Extracts, Pills, Etc., Etc.
Nos. 92 and 94 Front Street
Cor. Starks
Portland, Oregon.

Established 1869.
WALTER BROS.
No. 85 First St., Union Block
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of
CARPETS,
CLOSING OUT SALE
The Entire Stock of
CHINESE & JAPANESE FANCY GOODS
EVERDING & FARRELL

Rev. Dean, Minister. Church, Unity Services on Sunday, and Feast of all kindred and Preachers.
CHANT AND ALDER STREETS.

SLAB WOOD.
ORDER YOUR SLAB WOOD BY TELEPHONE. Leave orders at Portland Lumber Co.'s office, corner Second st. and S. P. R. R. track, or at the yard, foot of Taylor st.

Ask for Hanley's tic ore. Beef and Iron. Beware of worthless imitations.

San Francisco Chronicle.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1884.

[illegible] as the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DAILY (WITH SUNDAY) PAPER DELIVERED IN ADVANCE.
[illegible]
DAILY (WITHOUT SUNDAY), per month 1 20
DAILY (WITHOUT SUNDAY), per quarter 3 50
DAILY (WITHOUT SUNDAY), per year 7 00
SUNDAY, per year 2 00
WEEKLY, per year 2 00
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
DAILY, delivered by carrier, per week 20
DAILY, delivered by carrier, per month 75
DAILY, delivered by carrier, per year 9 00

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Portland, Aug. 4, 1 P. M.

Stations	Height above sea level	Barometer reduced to sea level	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	State of weather
Portland	50 feet	29.92	W	10	Cloudy
Walla Walla	1,000	29.92	W	6	Clear
Lewiston	1,438	29.92	W	6	Clear
Boise City	2,800	29.92	W	6	Clear
Baker City	3,400	29.92	W	6	Clear
Umatilla	400	29.92	W	6	Clear
The Dalles	200	29.92	W	6	Clear
Roseburg	500	29.92	W	6	Clear
Eugene City	400	29.92	W	6	Clear
Albany	250	29.92	W	6	Clear
Salem	200	29.92	W	6	Clear
Astoria	50	29.92	W	6	Clear
Tillamook	50	29.92	W	6	Clear
Port Townsend	50	29.92	W	6	Clear
Seattle	50	29.92	W	6	Clear
Tacoma	50	29.92	W	6	Clear
Olympia	50	29.92	W	6	Clear
Kalama	50	29.92	W	6	Clear
Vancouver	50	29.92	W	6	Clear
Dayton	50	29.92	W	6	Clear
Waitsburg	50	29.92	W	6	Clear
Pendleton	50	29.92	W	6	Clear
Prineville	50	29.92	W	6	Clear
Lakeview	50	29.92	W	6	Clear
Fort Klamath	50	29.92	W	6	Clear
Fort Bidwell	50	29.92	W	6	Clear
Fort Harney	50	29.92	W	6	Clear
Fort Klamath	50	29.92	W	6	Clear
Fort Bidwell	50	29.92	W	6	Clear
Fort Harney	50	29.92	W	6	Clear

THE OREGONIAN IN THE EAST.

The Oregonian can be seen at the following places:
PORTLAND, Oregon: Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, 10 Pinnacle building.
CHICAGO, Ill.: Rowell & Thomas, Merchandise block, and Rowell & Thomas, Merchandise block, and Rowell & Thomas, Merchandise block.
NEW YORK, N. Y.: Rowell & Thomas, Merchandise block, and Rowell & Thomas, Merchandise block.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.: Rowell & Thomas, Merchandise block, and Rowell & Thomas, Merchandise block.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: Library of Congress.
NEW YORK: Rowell & Thomas, Merchandise block, and Rowell & Thomas, Merchandise block.
CHICAGO: Rowell & Thomas, Merchandise block, and Rowell & Thomas, Merchandise block.
SAN FRANCISCO: Rowell & Thomas, Merchandise block, and Rowell & Thomas, Merchandise block.
PORTLAND: Rowell & Thomas, Merchandise block, and Rowell & Thomas, Merchandise block.

CITY.

RADICAL WHISKY SELLING.—Oded Franklin, who was arrested for selling liquor without a license, was fined in the police court yesterday. William [illegible], in the police court yesterday, testified that he sold him or [illegible] a bottle of Franklin and Cook whisky. Policeman Collins was on subpoena to be present at the meeting of the council on July 19, and that the subsequent action of the mayor in erasing his name from [illegible] was not [illegible]. Judge Green will [illegible] the matter and finally a newspaper man who [illegible] the [illegible] of opinion in regard to [illegible] with [illegible] that [illegible] pulled an auburn haired [illegible] known to loafers, such as "Black [illegible]," "Red [illegible]," etc., on the floor. Another citizen was thought to have been present when [illegible] the thief ran out through the [illegible] he had previously opened, and escaped [illegible] cannot, on account of the [illegible] timber [illegible], furnish protection to its citizens in the remote portion of the Third ward, residents [illegible] should prepare to protect themselves with shotguns, and be ready to defend their homes and lives against the depredations of nocturnal horse and house-breakers.

A SAD AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.—Yesterday afternoon the [illegible] at Ball's boathouse escaped the carcass of a [illegible] floating down the river near the east shore [illegible] the crowd called attention to it by saying [illegible] to head cow floating down the river." Another [illegible] thought he could see butter on it, and [illegible] the carcass and finally a newspaper man who [illegible] the [illegible] of opinion in regard to [illegible] with [illegible] that [illegible] pulled an auburn haired [illegible] known to loafers, such as "Black [illegible]," "Red [illegible]," etc., on the floor. Another citizen was thought to have been present when [illegible] the thief ran out through the [illegible] he had previously opened, and escaped [illegible] cannot, on account of the [illegible] timber [illegible], furnish protection to its citizens in the remote portion of the Third ward, residents [illegible] should prepare to protect themselves with shotguns, and be ready to defend their homes and lives against the depredations of nocturnal horse and house-breakers.

BLIND CAT SOLD AT AUCTION.—After many delays and motions and other legal formalities in certain circuit courts, the great case of Bill Dillon [illegible] against Joe Hadley is now at issue, and pending appointment of a referee to take testimony in the matter. Dillon, it will be remembered, purchased a blind cat from Hadley, and the latter refused to deliver the animal on the ground that it was worth more than the price paid for it. Dillon then brought suit to recover the property, and the case has been pending for some time. Yesterday Dillon and Hadley met at the corner of Front and Yamhill streets, and the latter, in the presence of a number of witnesses, delivered the cat to the former, who immediately sold it at auction to the highest bidder. The cat was knocked down to Dillon for $1.

NAME CHANGED.—The name "Kalama" has been painted out from the paddle boxes of the Northern Pacific new iron transfer boat, and "Tacoma" will be substituted. Several reasons in authority favored the change, and President Harris was particularly opposed to naming the boat for a quite important station.

A STRAW.—A ballot was taken among the legal voters aboard the steamer Lurline Sunday night, on their presidential preference. The result was: Blaine 62, Cleveland 34, Butler 1. However, this result will not be accepted as conclusive over in New York and the south are yet to hear from.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Passed Huron yesterday, to arrive in Portland to-day: S. G. Ten Eyck, C. W. Brown, George H. Greer, James Dorrington, R. Robinson, O. D. Morrison, wife and daughter, W. H. Warr, C. W. Pawlin and daughter, and J. M. Moir.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Ladies' Relief Society holds its regular meeting on next Friday afternoon.

J. W. Whalley, H. H. Northup and Paul J. Brady have formed a law partnership under the name of Whalley, Northup & Brady.

Mr. John Wolfersby of East Portland, who had his eyes straightened a few days ago by a skillful operation performed by Dr. E. C. Bryan.

A few days ago two bees, aged 5 and 7 years, named Robbins and Kelly, were drowned in Mill creek at The Dalles within a few feet of the ice house. They were discovered lying dead in the water by two girls who saw the accident.

The heat seems to have a trying effect on some people's tempers, judging from the arrests by the police last night. Prescilla Gregan was brought to the city jail by Policeman Hennessy for using abusive language, and Policeman Tennant performed a similar office for Thomas Connelly on the same charge.

Some little excitement was created in the vicinity of Twenty-Eighth and Kearney streets yesterday by a dog, which was thought to be mad. The poor beast was probably suffering for water, and it is well known that many dogs have been killed under the supposition that they were mad dogs. A small dog or case of hydrophobia, it is believed, has never been heard of on this coast.

The large sign in front of C. Kohn & Co.'s liquor store was blown down last evening and fell with a thundering crash on the awning beneath, scaring the seven nuns out of several pounds who were standing under it. That sentiment that wicked and perverse generation urge evidently not seeking a sign and were determined that no sign should be given them, so they traveled very fast in another direction.

THE EAST SIDE.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

Professor Wolfard, from the Shamporn university, Ill., has been selected as principal by the directors of school district No. 21, East Portland. The necessity for increased accommodation has been overcome by securing a lease of the Lone Fir hall on the 'Holbrook' building, on the corner of Tenth and J streets for the coming school year. The directors have been unable to place bonds at 7 per cent, as directed, for the erection of a school house in the northern part of the district.

FOR THE COAST.

Among the East Portlanders who leave for Huson by the Wide West this morning are the following: Misses Jennie and Goldsmith, N. Merrill, A. L. Hibbon and Ken West, B. F. Ammons and wife, Miss Lottie Baylor and brother, Miss Constance Jordan, Walter Parrott and W. Gilbert.

ARRAIGNED AND BAFFLED.

James Rankin lodged complaint in the recorder's court last evening, charging William Oliver, a fellow employee at Hogue's mill, with assault and battery. Particulars will appear at the examination to-day.

LEBANON NOTES.

LEBANON, Aug. 4.

No political clubs have yet been organized.

Potatoes are a drug on the market. They retail at 25 cents per bushel.

J. C. Bilyeu and W. J. Gay and families are rusticating in the mountains.

The Johnson engine and hose company will take part in the coming tournament.

Last Saturday was the hottest day so far. The mercury reached 97 degrees in the shade.

Some betting on the result of the presidential election has been indulged in, on an even basis.

The plum crop is a splendid large and rosy farm crop of fruit, as there is no sale at the present.

The frame of the new church is erected, and the further completion will follow as speedily as possible.

Good judges claim that the oat crop will be from a third to a half, and wheat fully a fourth greater than good before harvested of any season in this vicinity.

Frank Nickerson, living near here, brought in a stool of wheat that counted ninety-three stalks from one grain, and which had eighty-four heads of well filled grain, some of them measuring seven inches.

Landscape and Ornamental Gardening.

For some weeks past the genius of Mr. Lyshkow has been exhibited in the adornment of Mr. Lyshkow's residence on the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. The lawn shows that a flower bed is not the only thing in which he excels, as the grounds are laid out with much taste and skill. Mr. Lyshkow is also the owner of the Lyshkow Floral Gardens, which are situated on the Base Line road, about two miles from the city limits, and which are well worth a visit from those who have a taste for flowers. Mr. Lyshkow has a large assortment of choice plants, and is prepared to furnish cut flowers for bouquets, floral pieces, etc., at short notice. Orders left at the residence of Mr. Lyshkow, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, will receive prompt attention.

Expression of Thanks.

PORTLAND, Aug. 4, 1884.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

The undersigned, on behalf of the late Mrs. A. R. Shipley, desire to express their thanks to the many friends who so kindly assisted during the illness and death of their mother, and also to the Order of Chosen Friends, of which she was a member, for the beautiful floral tribute. Respectfully,

E. MALLORY.	H. WILLIAMS.
H. W. CLOKE.	J. W. PRATT.
G. G. HOLDRANGE.	J. NEWCOMER.
E. B. RUSSELL.	C. TAYLOR.
C. E. SITTON.	D. C. MCKERCHER.
	and many others.

Circuit Court Proceedings—Judge Boise Presiding.

Circuit Court Proceedings—Judge Boise Presiding.

The Circuit court convened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The petit jury was then impaneled, and the following cases were disposed of: Ordered that the sheriff of Multnomah county be appointed commissioner to execute a deed to the property sold on execution in the case of Ellen Hall vs. Thomas Hall et al.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Confessions of a Northern Oddities who Failed Once With a Bear.

AN OLD BOATMAN'S STORY

Ned Buntline's Old Home and a Man who Persuaded the Great Fiction Writer—A Romance of the Mountains.

Corr. Philadelphia Times.

"Bears!" said our guide, as the canoe shot through the stream that connects Blue Mount and Eagle lakes; "heaps on 'em, and this 'ere particular spot makes me laugh every time I go by."

"How so?"

"Well, it was a mouthing like this: You see over in Eagle lake Ned Buntline's old home stands. You can just see his house on the clearin'. You've heard on him, I reckon? He's a literary chap nowadays—writes for books and these 'ere big story papers, and the way he can slash off poetry's a caution. He writ a piece on his place here. The first verse goes like this:" And coaxing rowing and removing a ponderous quid, the old guide repeated Buntline's lines:

Where the silvery gleam of the rushing stream
Is so brightly seen on the rosin dark green;
Where the white pink grows by the wild red rose
And the bluebird sings till the welkin rings.

SOLD BUNTLINE OR A DRINK.

"But poetry ain't his stronghold," the guide continued. "He was the best shot, guide and fisherman on the lakes in his day. He came here years ago from the south somewhere, and I believe he's livin' in Kentucky now—as good a feller as ever walked, and if he ever had an enemy it was his name sell. Well, I'm gettin' off the track, but what I was gettin' at was this: You see, hands has heard of Ned Buntline, and they all inquire for him the first thing, and if they can't see him they want to see his place, and I've made many a dollar rowin' folks over to the Eagle's Nest that's what he used to call it, because there was an eagle's nest built by.

"Why," said the old guide, "there was such a rush to see Ned a few years ago that an old cove settled up here and let on that he was Buntline himself. He fooled lots of folks and it got to be a kind of a joke, and when anybody asked to see Ned Buntline we used to take 'em over to the old man, which was right enough, as he called himself so. He was an old fraud, though, and had some queer yarns about how he used to go to sea and the terrible wrecks he was in, and pirates this and that. He always showed a big knife, with a handle that you could use two hands on, that he said he took from a pirate in the East Indies, and I tell you it was entertainin' to hear him spout; but they say there's an end to all things, and so it was with the bogus Ned. One day a comfortable sort of a chap, with his wife, came to the hotel at Blue Mount and says to me if I was a settin' on the piazzy': 'I hear Ned Buntline's around again. I thought he was dead.' 'He seems to be livin', says I, kinder short like. 'Ned and I was old cronies once,' says the old gent. 'Just paddle me over to his place, will you?' 'Sartin,' says I, and in he got, and in half an hour we were at the old man's; when the two see each other I thought I'd bust. They just stood thar and looked at one another, with their mouths wide open, for about five minutes; then the old gent kinder stepped back 'Bob!' and the bogus Ned says 'Bill!' and then they regularly fell into each other. I see the tears tricklin' down the old man's face, and then he hauls himself up and says: 'Well, Bill, you're at it again,' and then they put me out and there was talkin' for an hour. Then they came out and I pulled the old man back to the hotel, but the next day he left for North creek, and the old bogus Ned was gone, too. I never heard where he went, but a man told me afterwards that they were brothers. The chap that had been playin' Ned was a kind of a hard case, and they had been kinder lost for years and so met.

AN ADIRONDACK ROMANCE.

"This 'ere's a great place for folks to come hidin' away," continued the talkative guide. "A party came up here years ago and stopped up at the hotel. One day they made ready to go up through the lakes as far as Paul Smith's and had some Saranac guides to take 'em, and when they was about settin' into the boats one of the ladies happened to cast an eye on one of the guides and gave a scream and fell over in a dead faint. The feller he was as pale as death, and he picked her up, and, takin' off his hat, he says: 'Ladies and gentlemen, this 'ere's my wife. We had some differences, and I left years ago,' and 'I'm blessed,' said the old man, stopping the canoe and grasping some water-lilies, 'if they didn't make up. He's livin' in style in New York city and comes up here a regular swell, with his servant, and I will you the boys ain't forgot when he's around. He never forgets as we guidin' himself.' I never heard the ends and outs of how it was. It ain't much for inquirin' into folks' affairs, but they said how he married a gal that had heaps of money and he hadn't a cent. She kept throwin' it up to him till he got his back up, as the sayin' is, and left, and, bein' kind of shamed, he dug out and came up here guidin' folks on the Saranac, never expecting, I suppose, to meet any of his connection. Regular romantic I call it.

"Well, we're gettin' at that b'ar story kinder slow, but as I was sayin' one day I was takin' a party up to the Eagle's Nest. Comin' back we stopped off here, and the lady got out and went over on the rock with her husband. I reckon they wasn't over and above 'long married, for she was readin' a poetry book to him, and I was restin' just there in the boat smokin' and thinkin' how tastes run when all to once she gave the out-and-outest yells I ever heard. It gave me such a turn I dropped my pipe, a four-year-old, and looking up there was the lady a faintin' and he haulin' her towards the boat by the arms, and right behind them, standin' all took back, was a big black bear and two cubs. I reckon she was nigh scared to death, too, for she just gave one look and then got right into the brush, and I had to set there and let her go, for I hadn't a gun or nothin'. I tell you I couldn't get back to the hotel quick enough for them two, and they told that story about fifty times a day for the two weeks. Then a newcomer told it to me, and I'm blessed if I recognized it at first. It had regular riz and been tacked on to, so that when it came out in the New York paper it was about the worst fight I ever heard of.

CHASED BY A BEAR.

"Bears is dretful cute," added the guide. "Now nearly half an hour after we sighted that sow I was on the spot again with half a dozen young fellers and three or four good bear dogs, but we never got a smell of her, and I tramped it all the afternoon. If you go out without your gun you're totally sure to see game. In the winter the bears lay up, you know—that is, there's nothin' to eat, no berries nor nothin'—so they, as a general thing, dig a kind of a burrow under a rock or tree and go in and sleep it out until spring. They get fat on fall berries and feed on their own fat all winter, and in the spring come out with their cubs that are born in the winter, thin and generally savage, and it's then that you want to look out for 'em; but it's rare that any one is attacked. Last year a man from the hotel started up Blue Mount to get some spring water for a gentleman, who was very particular about it, and a few minutes after he was heard coming, down the incline head over heels, his two pails behind him and after them a big black bear, growlin' and ravin' the very mischief, but she stopped before she got to the bottom. It seems that he'd got to the spring and turnin' suddenly to it had come upon the old bear and cubs and had struck one of the young 'uns with his fist and it ran in front of him. This started the old one and away they went. No, they never caught her; she got away somehow.

"When I was a vonker," said the old guide, "things were something different. There wasn't a house within ten miles of this place then, and all sorts of game was common. The bear and puma was just as common in them days as black flies is now. Anyway, you couldn't wander along a great way without runnin' foul of one or t'other. In the winter, you know, the lakes are frozen over tight and you can cross anywhere. Well, one winter, when I was about 19, we lived up by Long lake—the old man was trappin' and I doin' some loggin', and one night he left me to bring home the team alone. I had two oxen on, and got out to the middle of the lake when it commenced to snow, and in ten minutes I was about as mixed up as you please. I came to the shore, though, and kept along until I got to the carry and then I started down. I reckon I'd gone about a hundred yards when I began to suspicion that something was after me. I stopped the team, and just as the critters began to move I could hear the crackle of the twigs not far off, just as if some big animal was follerin' me up. I urged the team on, but they began to get nervous themselves, and at last stopped short and began to make a kind of a low, queer sound. I was sittin' on the top of the pile then, with an ax in one hand and a long wisp in the other, and I'll just started to get down when bang! came something on the load, and the next moment I either was knocked off or fell beside the oxen and cut and run, started. As luck would have it, the sled was one of the kind that runners over to use in them days, and ran right over me as slick as you please. I'd clung to the ax comes how, and as soon as the load slid over me I up and started on, and when I got up to the team there was a wreck'e, the likes of which I never saw before. Both oxen had fallen down, one of 'em nearly had its neck broke, and right between, half under one ox, screamin', yellin' and scratchin', was the biggest puma I ever see. She had kept at the team, or me, I reckon, and thus made a grab at the critter, and had done the same as I had, slipped between 'em, and one had fell on her. For a minute I couldn't make head or tail of the muss, such a jumble and tangle I never see. Then the puma's head and dripped her out. She'd nigh skinned the off ox, and was long and thin like a snake. If she'd ever struck me I reckon I wouldn't have been here to tell the story; they're ugly cusses, to be sure.

The old frequenters of the Adirondack lakes look with regret at the innovations. The hotel with an elevator and the steam launches and yachts on the lakes, according to them, should never be admitted in the North woods. That is plain and rightly, that in a few years the charm of the place will have been exhausted and it will fall in side by side with the Catskills, where a thousand dollars reward would not produce a deer and where trout are replaced by suckers and bullheads.

The trip from Blue Mount Lake up is one that well repays the torture of a thirty-mile stage ride to get to it. The road takes one over the highest land in New York state, a tract that former fires have completely devastated, hundreds of acres bearing only blasted and blackened trunks, whose limbs and branches extend in ghastly fashion like writhing arms. Twelve miles or so from Blue Mount the clumsy coach is changed for the springy buck-board, and behind the lively horses we dash around the base of Blue Mount, that looms up in the gloom of night. Nowhere in the state does the real forest appear in all its vigor as here. The chain of lakes mentioned under the brow of the mountains are like mirrors, their banks freighted with wild roses, their blooms matted with the water lilies, and as the wind blows from the west the strong piney odor, the fragrant spruce, combined with that of the flowers, is a tonic worth the having. The carries between the lakes are short and delightful relaxations from the monotony of a long row, and wind away among the trees by the side of the brook that is now low or disappeared entirely. When our canoe is again launched she floats upon a veritable sea of lilies, among which we wind in and out for a long way before coming to the broad waters of Raquette lake.

A FATEFUL DAY.

The Chapter of Accidents Surrounding the Great Lorillard Stake at Long Branch—How Orator Fell Dead.

At Monmouth Park, on the 8th of July, the race for the Lorillard stakes, formerly called the Jersey Derby, was of a sensational character, a rank outsider winning the stake and a number of accidents going to make up the quota of surprises. The race had eight starters, viz.: W. L. Scott's Greystone, Appleby & Johnson's Orator, Wyndham Walden's Welcher, Leslie Bruce's Vocalic, Pierre Lorillard's Leo, the Preakness Stable's Himalaya and the Dwyer Brothers' Panique and Ecuador. Orator and Greystone were equal favorites, with Himalaya and Panique the next in estimation, then Orator, Ecuador, Vocalic and Leo in that order. The New York *Spirit* records the incidents:

There was little or no delay at the post. A dash was noticed, the flag fell, and then came the usha cry, "They're off!" and the usual scramble ensued, which sounds like the murmur of the sea. Ecuador was leading, with Greystone next, but they had hardly gone a quarter of a mile when the "black-and-yellow sleeves" of Preakness was seen to vanish, and, as the horses came into the stretch, all eyes were searching for the colt who had been the morning "tip," and on whose chances so many people's money was depending. Far in the rear and on the outside of the track a rider was seen coming. It was Himalaya, and the next instant Peakes was seen walking slowly over the field. Ecuador was passed by Greystone, who led at the stand, with Ecuador and Orator close up, and there was no change until the home turn. The race looked Greystone's, as the gray was running as steady as a clock, but as they swung into the stretch Ecuador closed again, and at the same instant Leo ran up. Lewis, on Greystone, drew his whip, as did Shauer, on Leo, but 'twas of no avail. As Panique "Panique" yelled they proved. They could not realize that the colt who led the van in the red jacket of the Dwyers was the handsome but despised Ecuador, who, before they had realized the difference, dashed up the stretch and landed a winner of the richest stake of the year, with Greystone and Leo at his heels, Orator a close fourth.

The horses had scarcely pulled up when Orator was seen to fall and Hayward was seen standing at his side. A rush was made toward the spot, and the colt was found to be stone dead.

"How did it happen?" we asked Hayward, as we reached the spot.

"It was the strangest thing I ever saw, sir," he replied; "the finished well up, and seemed strong when I pulled him up, but I had hardly done so when I felt him totter, and I had hardly time to slip off when he fell and died without a struggle."

Himalaya was caught near the paddock. The colt was covered with dust from his fall and blood was flowing freely from his nostrils. It was a sad blow to his owner, one of the most representative sportsmen the American turf has ever known, but whose fortune has been of a most exasperating character. No colt ever started since Harold for the Withers stakes with more fond hopes on the part of his stable, hopes which were dashed by an unlooked for incident, and now when at last the colt had recovered his form, and was deemed to have the best chance he had ever had at any time during this year, the accident which blasted his chances was maddening.

"How in the world did he come to fall?" we asked Mr. Galway, as the accident, happening on the far turn, had not been seen by more than a dozen people.

"I have no idea," was his reply. "I haven't seen Peakes yet, but it's clear that there was a collision."

"He's an unfortunate colt," we remarked.

"It beats all I ever saw," replied Mr. Galway. "He was never doing better, and if it hadn't happened I feel certain he would have won."

We met Peakes soon after, and sought an explanation as to Himalaya's accident.

"It was just as we made the turn," said Peakes. "Welcher was in front of me, when, all of a sudden, I saw him stumble and fall back, almost on his backs, and, before I could pull out my colt struck Welcher and fell headlong. He went whirling out into the middle of the track, falling on his head, and was fifty feet ahead of him. I thought I'd never stop rolling. Before I could get up the colt scrambled to his feet and ran away after the others."

"Were you injured at all?"

"No, sir; it was bad enough to lose the race without being hurt. When I got up I could hardly walk. My legs are badly bruised, and now my hand begins to ache from the jar I got in falling."

"But you say it was Welcher's stumbling that upset Himalaya. How came Welcher not to fall?"

"I don't know, sir. He was falling backwards. I think, perhaps, my horse hitting him from behind sent him on his feet again."

Himalaya's fall injured him to an extent which has not been determined. The colt lied at the stand for nearly an hour after the race, and Jarling, the veterinarian who examined him, took him with him when he left. It was not then settled whether the flow of blood was from concussion or the rupture of an artery, but grave doubts were felt whether the colt could be got fit again for some time.

Welcher did not escape injury, as after the race he was found to have been badly cut about the body, happening at the time of the collision with Himalaya, and he was never in the race after. Whether the cuts go down was done by Himalaya, or Leo, who was at his side, cannot be ascertained. Peakes, on Himalaya, says by saw Welcher falter before Himalaya ran into him. At all events, it places Welcher on the sick list for awhile.

A Ride on the Back of a Shrieking Fiend.
Savannah News.

A most amusing and singular occurrence was witnessed in Savannah yesterday morning. When the mail train from Jesup, Savannah arrived a hat rack was observed perched upon the engine, just below the smoke stack. The moment the train stopped he flew to the roof of the nearest building, there to collect his scattered senses and meditate upon his "deadhead" ride. The whistle of the engine, when the train started, seemed to remind him of his adventure, for he hastily scrambled to the opposite side, where he remained concealed until the train was beyond hearing. He then resumed his sun-bath, and enjoyed it, no doubt, to an unlimited extent. It is supposed that, while attempting to fly across the railroad track the buzzard was caught by the engine, and was kept in the pasture of the air in his peculiar position until the train arrived at Jesup.

Why a Poor Old Uncle was Surprised.
Correspondence Boston Post.

An old negro, who lived up in the mountains somewhere, was asked for a money order application. It was never low and he threw up the paper for $10 and pounded on it to the shelf, who proceeded to fill out the order. The order being drawn, the clerk handed it to the darkey and asked for the $10. In response he drew forth from his pocket an old envelope, Confederate bill and demanded the change. The clerk informed him that under the present administration he was not allowed to take that class of money and gave it back. The darkey seemed much surprised, but eventually folded the bill and put it in his pocket, as he marched back with a very forlorn "sah" look upon his face.

A Knot-Hole as a Pharmacy for Bees.
Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

A curious bee story comes to the town of Jordan. A boy was in the habit of visiting bear Wilson Van Cleef's farm. After a few was made to capture them, but the old ones escaped a knothold on the side of the house and into it they went. They have been in ever since. Their stores of honey are the pride of the family.

From Pole to Pole

Every Clime and Zone has demonstrated its power and value for all Diseases of the Blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 7, 1883.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when fire from a burning ship drove myself and crew into open boats. Our bodies were blistered, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and we were nearly dead of misery. Taking it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our line juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of your Sarsaparilla and gave me a dose all round. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men living "about by" get over the effects of Scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it, feeling no exception in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Beacon, Kandahar, S. Africa, March 7, 1883.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores," for which I used your Sarsaparilla. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, JAMES BURNS,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective Blood-purifier, the only medicine that controls the poisonous Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Diseases from the system.

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A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN

Yours, *Lydia E. Pinkham*

This shows a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who does not advertise that she makes millions realy by the truthfully talk of the "Great Friend of Woman," in some of her correspondents says to call her. She is lovable by devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life of purity, and is obliged to keep an army of assistants to help her answer the many letters pouring in daily from sufferers, who quickly receive the benefit of her advice, which comes from a source of knowledge and experience that is unequaled in the treatment of female complaints. It causes Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. To all such she says, Don't hesitate, but secure the remedy at once. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine for which it is positively curative, as thousands of ladies can testify. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unequaled. Any druggist will get it for you. Don't let any one persuade you to take anything else that they may say is just as good. Insist upon having Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, or else you will be disappointed. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. She cheerfully answers all letters of inquiry, and her advice is worth dollars to any sick woman. Don't hesitate to write her all your troubles. Mention this paper when you write.

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Will leave Morrison-st. dock, Portland, daily except Saturdays at 2:30 P. M., calling at Vancouver, Fisher's and all intermediate landings, arriving at LaCamas at 6:30 P. M.

Returning, leave LaCamas at 7 o'clock A. M.; arrive in Portland at 10:30 A. M.

For freight or passage apply at wharf or on board.

STR. MANZANILLO,

Leaves Morrison-st. wharf every alternate morning at 8 o'clock (Sunday excepted) On Mondays and Fridays for SEAMOKAWA, and on Wednesdays for CLATSKANIE and way side landings; returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

STEAMER ISABEL, CAPT. JAMES SMITH, will leave Ash-st. wharf Monday and Thursday evenings, for Albany and way stations on Tuesday and Friday. Freight will be received on Mondays. Portland landing foot of Madison street. For freight or passage apply to GEORGE POPE, Agent.

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Will make two trips thoroughly restored for the comfort of passengers, will leave the foot of Morrison street on Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 6 A. M. and on Sunday at 6 P. M. Returning will leave Astoria on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M. and arrive in Portland at 5 P. M. Leave Astoria at 1 P. M. on week days, and on Sunday at 4 P. M. Returning, leave Astoria on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M. and arrive in Portland at 5 P. M.

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NOTICE.

THE S. S. "GYPSY"

WILL SAIL FROM PORTLAND

FOR YAQUINA BAY Tuesday, August 5,

Carrying Freight and Passengers.

Freight will be received on S. S. Gypsy corresponding SAIL RDAY, August 2 up to 1 P. M., and Monday and Tuesday up to 5 P. M.

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